

The Pioneer.

Bridgeton, Jan. 31, 1862.
THE PIONEER HAS A LARGER
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in Advance!

JAMES B. FRERGUSON, Editor.

The Laws of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.

3. If the subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible for them until they have settled their bills and ordered their discontinuance.

4. The Courts have decided that, relating to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

5. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held by law to be a subscriber.

6. The United States Courts have also repeatedly decided that a Postmaster who neglects to give seasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect or refusal of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publisher for the subscription price.

The Annual Meeting of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, was held in the Court House, on Wednesday, the 28th inst. The attendance was good considering the inclemency of the weather. The following named gentlemen were elected to serve the ensuing year:

President—Rhenzer Hall; Vice Presidents—Isaac B. Mulford, Wm. Ellwell, Harris Ogden, Jr., Joseph A. Bowen; Secretary and Treasurer—E. R. Elmer; Executive Committee—Isaac W. Ellwell, Charles S. Fithian, Elwell Nichols, John S. Holmes, Aaron Padgett, Charles L. Watson, Norton L. Paulin, Charles Lupton, Rufus Treachard, Robert Moore.

It will be noticed by the above report, for which we are indebted to Mr. Joseph H. Elmer, the late efficient Treasurer and Secretary of our Co. Agricultural Society, that there are several changes in its officers this year. The former were such as no reasonable fault could be found with and we have no reason to doubt the honesty and efficiency of the new officers whose names appear above.

Richard C. Holmes, of Cape May Co., died at his residence, near the Court house, on Sunday evening last, and was buried on Thursday morning.

Judge Holmes was in his fiftieth year, a man of superior literary and scientific attainments. He was the inventor of Holmes' Patent Life Boat, which has received so much praise for its unequalled qualities. For many years Mr. Holmes spent much of his time on the coast, rescuing the lives and property of shipwrecked mariners from a watery grave. In this humane calling he contracted an affliction which hastened his departure from a happy home on earth, to a peaceful rest in heaven.

By reference to advertisement, it will be seen that Mr. H. Worrell, at the Eagle Steam Drug & Spice Mills, 244 & 246 North Front street, corner of New, Philadelphia, has for sale a large and well selected stock of whole and ground spices, &c., which he offers to the trade at very low prices. Dealers purchasing of Mr. Worrell, may depend upon getting a genuine article. In these times when there is so much adulteration in drugs and spices, it is important to know where to procure that which may be relied upon.

Those of our friends who visit Trenton during the present session of the Legislature, would do well to put up at the American Hotel, on Warren street, under the supervision of J. V. D. Joline, who, by the way, possesses those desirable traits calculated to make him popular and his guests happy and comfortable. Another reason why those from South Jersey should patronize this well-conducted hotel, is the fact that our worthy representatives from Cumberland are there.

The Hutchinson Family are coming to Bridgeton, and will give a grand musical entertainment in Grosbeck's Hall on Monday evening next. The high moral and patriotic tone of their performance cannot fail to be appreciated by this community. We wish them well in their soul-inspiring calling, and doubt not they will have a large audience.

The Hutchinsons will give a concert in Millville, in the Town Hall, on Tuesday Evening, Feb. 2d.

Last week a mistake appeared in Mr. James H. Bacon's advertisement. It read, Tuesday the 6th of February. It should have been FRIDAY the 6th. Our readers who wish to attend the sale will please bear this in mind. By reading the advertisement in another column it will be seen there are a large number of desirable articles for sale.

Grocers, Watermen and dealers, wholesale and retail, will find it to their interest to call at the Biscuit Bakery of Ed. Watson & Co. 137 North Front St. Philadelphia, where they will find a large stock of the very best of everything in their line.

The Rev. John S. Stewart will deliver a lecture on "Woman's Interest and Mission in War," on Monday evening, the 2d day of February, at 7 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, at Greenwich. Admission 10 cents. The proceeds for the benefit of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society.

The best assortment of Stoves ever offered in this place to be found at Elmer's.

For the West Jersey Pioneer.

Millville Ladies' Aid Society.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Millville, was organized September 4th, 1862, by a few ladies who felt deeply the needs and sufferings of our noble soldiers, who are confined by wounds or sickness, in our various hospitals. A committee was appointed to collect supplies from the friends of the cause, and an initiation fee of twenty-five cents from each member, created a little fund to begin with.

Six pieces of muslin were given to the Society by the different merchants of the place, besides one hundred yards generously donated by R. D. Wood, Esq. Twelve pounds of yarn were also contributed, which were speedily fashioned into substantial socks.

One good "Mother in Israel," now in her seventy-second year, whose health does not permit her to attend our meetings, knit, in a very short time, sixteen pair of socks, besides making eighteen shirts, and is still busily at work. Surely it is an example worthy the imitation of the daughters of the present day.

Since its organization, the Society has received from its members and collectors, \$55.06. By donation from the Lodge of Odd Fellows, \$10.00. Our Treasury was nearly empty, when Paul Jones, Esq., of Bridgeton, very kindly consented to deliver one of his able and eloquent lectures in this place for the benefit of the Society. The proceeds were \$28.80, which enabled us to continue our labors until near Christmas. Our funds were again running low, when it was suggested by one whose ingenuity in contriving expedients is only equalled by her efficiency in carrying them out, that we should make a public supper on New Year's night, calling on our kind friends, the neighboring farmers, to contribute of their abundance for the object, and devoting the proceeds to the Society. The matter was well managed by the energetic ladies of Millville, who cannot be excelled in the department of providing good cheer, and the amount received, clear of all expense, was \$77.88. So we take courage and go forward. With a most efficient President and an able company of Directresses, the Society has continued its operations successfully, meeting every Tuesday evening since its organization. Three boxes have already been sent to the Ladies' Aid Society of Philadelphia, and we have had the satisfaction of knowing that they have been promptly forwarded to places where they were much needed.

We have sent away in the boxes over a thousand yards of bandages, 27 linen towels, 260 hdk., 6 coats, 87 muslin shirts, 17 pair muslin drawers, 47 pair Canton flannel drawers, 6 pair woolen drawers, 11 woolen shirts, 16 lbs. of lint, 5 pillow cases, 2 quilts, 33 bran bags, 25 hop bags, (filled), 56 sand bags, 5 neck ties, 26 pr. suspenders, 26 rolls of old linen and muslin, 7 pair carpet slippers, 41 pair woolen socks.

We trust we shall be enabled to continue our operations as long as the need for such service exists, and would thankfully receive any contributions the friends of the cause are willing to place at our disposal.

Camp Correspondence.

Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

CAMP NEAR WILLIAMSBURG, VA.,

January 22d, 1863.

MR. EDITOR.—As I have not of late, seen any account in your valuable paper of proceedings on this part of the Peninsula, I will endeavor to pen you a few lines.

This regiment has been on this post since the 13th of May last, and since McClellan's Army left the Peninsula, it has been the advance post between Yorktown and Richmond.

Nothing serious has occurred to us since the 9th of September, on which date we were visited by a portion of the Holcom Legion of S. C., and a part of the 7th Va. Cavalry, commanded by Col. Shingles, numbering in all, over five hundred. A brisk skirmish took place, in which we had four men killed and eight wounded and eighty-two taken prisoners, among whom was our Col., and several other commissioned officers. The rebel loss was fifteen killed, fifteen wounded and eight prisoners. Some reflections were cast on our regiment for its behavior on that occasion—insinuating that our boys did not like the smell of powder, but investigations have taken place, which have placed the origin of the disaster in its proper place, and thus, in some measure, justice has been done to us. We now have one Company (Co. H) garrisoning Fort Magruder, which has six pieces of artillery on it, and one patent coffee-mill rifle, or infernal machine, capable of throwing two hundred and forty balls to the minute, at a range of one thousand yards. The Fort commands the only passage by which cavalry or artillery can come down below Williamsburg, and is within one and a-half miles of the town. Our pickets being above the town. There is no troops between our Camp and Yorktown, a distance of nine miles, and not a very heavy force there at present, but sufficient to hold the place until reinforcements can be procured. There is plenty of heavy guns at Yorktown to repel almost any force that the rebels may send against it, and there is a rumor here that Gen. Wise, with his Legion, is below the Chickahominy with the intention of paying a visit. Let him come, he will have a warm reception.

We have made several interesting scouts lately, one of which was to the White House, on the Pamunkey, via West Point, when a rebel wagon train

was captured, a steam boat burned, also a Railroad Depot, a large lot of commissary stores destroyed or brought away, and a large lot of medicines were secured, among which was \$2,500 worth of quinine. About sixty head of mules and horses were secured, when the expedition returned to Yorktown. One squadron of the Sixth N. Y. Cavalry, and one company of infantry was in the party. On Monday last a party of one hundred and twenty of our boys was on a scout up the Richmond, when the advance guard getting a view of the rebels made chase, but finding a strong party to the front, was about to return to the reserve, when they found their retreat cut off, and themselves made prisoners. At that interesting moment the reserve came up on a charge, which caused "scotch" to skedaddle, leaving their prisoners behind, dropping the captured arms and four of their own numbers fell into our hands, who were immediately forwarded to Yorktown. We had one man wounded in the exchanging of prisoners and arms, which was a most heartless affair, after he had taken off his arms, and handed them over to his captors.

The citizens, especially the females, are as strong secessionists now as when we arrived here eight months ago. This appears to have been one of the hot-beds of the rebellion, and the cry of the inhabitants is "why don't you all Yankees let us alone." I will now close, as duty calls my attention to other matters.

The Duty of the Christian in the Present Crisis.

A Sermon delivered before the Friends and Bridgeton M. P. Churches, on the 14th of December, 1862, by the Pastor, Rev. T. M. Colquhoun.

PROPOSITION II, (continued.)

That all Christians should be LOYAL to Civil Government.

I notice that we should not only give Civil Government a negative support, which means that we should not oppose it, but that it is the duty of the Christian to fight in defense of the Government, that guarantees to him his inalienable rights, and affords him protection. Not only to pay his tax or tribute as the Saviour did, not only to pray for its perpetuity, as the Bible enjoins, but to render it all possible support, and die, if needs be, in the defense of Civil Government. The question is often asked "can a Christian be a soldier?" I proceed now to answer this question in the affirmative. But does not the Bible say "thou shalt not kill?" Certainly it does; but as Moses, Joshua, and many others in Israel, did kill, there must be some exception to this rule. The command had reference to murder which can never be justified. There are but two ways in which men can be justified in taking life, first when it is forfeited by crime. And hence God says, "Whoever sheddeth man's blood by man (i. e., by the executor of the laws) shall his blood be shed; for in the image of God made he man."—Gen. IX: 6. Again, "He that smiteth a man so that he die, shall surely be put to death."—Ex. XXI: 12. And he that stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death."—Ex. XXI: 16. Again, "Moreover ye shall take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer, which is guilty of death."—Num. XXXV: 31. From these plain declarations of God, it is plain and clear that when a person commits murder he forfeits his life to Civil Government. But what is murder? Taking life simply does not constitute murder. Blackstone, the great English commentator, defines murder to be "the killing of a man unlawfully by a person in possession of a sound mind, with malice, premeditation, and aforethought."—See Blackstone on murder. Dr. Webster in depicting the word self-defense, says, "a man may kill another in self-defense."—Says Dr. Paley, "There is one case in which all extremities are justified; namely, when our life is assaulted, and it becomes necessary for our preservation to kill our assailant; 2d, to prevent the commission of a crime, which, when committed, would be punishable with death. Thus it is lawful to shoot highwaymen, or an attempt to break into a house at night; 3d The Civil Government, in its necessary endeavors to carry its laws into execution, as in suppressing riots, insurrections, apprehending malefactors, preventing escapes, &c."—Paley's Mor. Phil. p. 90-1. This is common sense; take an illustration—A is a sober and industrious member of society, who supports his family, and does his part in sustaining the school and the church in his neighborhood; but B is a burden upon society—he will not work, but must live, therefore he assaults A, to murder and rob him. Now A is a non-resistant, B kills him, which is a great loss to community, and the Civil law inflicts B for the murder of A. Do you not see the fallacy of such reasoning? But reverse the case. When B assaults A, in order to rob and murder him, A defends himself, and kills B. Here society sustains no loss, for B was only a burden, and only one man dies instead of two, and the country is saved the court charges of the trial, and the expense of executing B for the murder of A. Is not this reasonable? But I take the question, can a Christian be a soldier, directly to the Bible, by which we shall all be tried at the judgment seat of Christ. I will not take the question to the Old Testament, in which we learn that God appointed Joshua and Israel to destroy the Canaanites, because much of the Old Testament had reference only to the Jewish nation, but I will take it to the New Testament, which is for all nations, and

is a universal rule.

I observe that the profession of a soldier is nowhere forbidden in the Bible. When the soldiers demanded of John the Baptist, what they should do, he said unto them "do violence to no man, neither accuse any falsely, and be content with your wages."—Luke III: 14. John did not say to them you must renounce your business or profession if you would be saved; but no, he said be content with your wages, implying that they might continue being soldiers, and at the same time be Christians. Says the learned and excellent A. Barnes, in commenting upon this text, "It is lawful to defend one's self, one's family or one's country; and hence it is lawful to be a soldier."—I find that it was a Roman Centurion (a Colonel) that Christ pronounced that memorable eulogy upon—"I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel."—Luke VII: 9. I find that "Cornelius was a Centurion also, that he commanded the Italian Band." It is also said of him (Cornelius) that "he was a devout man, one that feared God with all his house, which gave much alms to the people, and prayed to God always."—Acts X: 1, 2. Does not this prove that a soldier can be a Christian? Said Jesus, "He that hath no sword let him sell his garment and buy one, and they said Lord, behold, here are two swords. And he said unto them, it is enough."—Luke XXII: 36, 38. What did Christ want his disciples to have swords for if he did not intend they should use them? Does not this prove that Christians may fight in self-defense? But says an objector, did not Christ command Peter to put up his sword? I answer certainly; but Peter was rebelling against "the powers that be," (Civil Government), which God has forbidden. The last scriptural proof that I shall adduce, is found in XXIII chapter of Acts of the Apostles. More than forty Jews had banded together to kill Paul. Information of the fact came to him by his sister's son. He immediately sent this young man to the chief Captain to seek protection of the "powers that be"—that power was a war power. That military officer provided forthwith "two hundred soldiers, three score and ten horsemen, and two hundred spearmen," to convey Paul beyond the reach of these blood-thirsty Jews. Would Paul have told this military escort, if attacked by the forty Jews, "you must not fight? take care that you do not hurt them, if they fall upon me in the way?" Would Paul be guilty of such monstrous folly? Certainly not; therefore it must be right for soldiers to fight in defense of justice and the Government. The Government which gives protection to Christians, and secures their rights to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences, has a right to expect the support of those Christians. None can doubt that the Gospel requires them to pay tribute to the Government; and if it requires this tribute to sustain war, and Christians are bound to pay it; may it not also call them to active services in the war? If it is not unchristian to aid magistrates in arresting and punishing the violators of personal rights—which is war upon the transgressor; so neither can it be wrong to aid the highest magistrate—the President of a nation in executing the Constitutional laws of the nation, even though it involves bearing the sword, or doing it by war. He that denies this, should equally denounce all police arrangements in our cities and villages, which is a war power against transgressors. House-breakers, incendiaries, and midnight assassins, should not be molested by Christians, because that would be a war-spirit, and all they want (like the rebels in the South) is to be left alone. Does Christianity teach such nonsense? Let Paul's example answer! To say that war is prohibited by the gospel, is to say that all human or Civil Government is prohibited, or that the civil magistrate has no right "to bear the sword." If we had only Christians to deal with, the case would be different; but when men rise up to overthrow the ruling power of a Constitutional Government by force, having themselves been represented in that Government, and when they cannot rule will ruin, they put themselves in the condition of the highwaymen, the assassin, the incendiary, and the murderer; and Christianity condemns them, and all good citizens are under obligations to assist in arresting such persons, and have them properly punished. In our next we shall show that no armed rebellion can be justified in a Republic like ours.

Rebel Atrocities in the West.

The atrocious barbarities committed by the rebel guerillas in the West, especially in Missouri, have had a maddening effect upon the minds of the loyal people there and promise to lead to severe acts of retaliation. The latest instance of their savage cruelty is recited in an official report of Col. W. R. Penick of the Missouri State Militia, who, under date of the 11th inst. says that a private of his regiment was that day brought in dead; being the fifth murdered in one week. Col. Penick adds: "If you could see their mangled bodies, you would not wonder why it is that I write you that guerillas' wives should be forced out of the country. They were all wounded and killed afterward, in the most horrible manner that fiends could devise; all were shot in the head, and this inhuman act was committed while he was alive or not, I have no means of knowing. To see human beings treated as my men have been by outlaws, is more than I can bear. Ten of these men, armed as they are, with their wives and children to act as spies, are equal to twenty-five of mine."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Official Order for the Recent Changes.

The following is the official order in regard to the recent changes in the Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 20.

Headquarters of the Army, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Jan. 26, 1863.

1.—The President of the United States has directed:

First—That Major General A. E. Burnside, at his own request, be relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac.

Second—That Major-General E. V. Sumner at his own request, be relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac.

Third—That Major General W. B. Franklin be relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac.

Fourth—That Major General J. Hooker be assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

The officers relieved as above will report in person to the Adjutant General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War, E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Farewell Address of Gen. Franklin.

The following is the farewell address of Gen. Franklin upon leaving his Grand Division. When the general came out from his quarters to proceed to the railroad station, he found assembled a cavalcade of two hundred of the officers of the division, who escorted him to the cars.

Headquarters Left Grand Division, Jan. 26, 1863.

To the Officers and Men of the Left Grand Division:

In obedience to the order of the highest authority, the undersigned relinquishes the command of the Left Grand Division. He does so with sincere regret. His connection with the command has been ever pleasant. The prompt obedience and cheerful co-operation you have at all times rendered, your patient endurance upon the march, your steady bravery upon the field, the manly determination with which you have encountered and overcome the dangers and hardships of several trying campaigns, command his admiration and gratitude. All of you are endeared to him by gallant conduct and loyal service, and most of you by the memories of many battle fields and the proud recollection that from none of them have you been driven back. By these common memories he exhorts you to prove true and fight gallantly in the future, as you have ever fought in the past, for the great cause in which you are engaged, believing that for yourselves you will win imperishable fame, for your country final and enduring victory.

In severing a connection which you have made so dear, he asks that no one will believe that he voluntarily parts with you in the face of the enemy.

W. B. FRANKLIN, Major-General Volunteers.

VISIT OF GEN. HOOKER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The new Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac arrived in town this morning, and was in consultation with the President and Secretary of War during the fore noon.

Dismissal of officers for insubordination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A list of more than eighty army officers has been prepared, who are to be summarily dismissed the service for violating the army regulations by the use of improper language in reference to their superiors and the Commander in Chief in connection with the removal of Gen. McClellan and the court martial and sentence of Gen. Fitz John Porter.

FROM ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

GENERAL BURNSIDE RESIGNS THE COMMAND.

Gen. Hooker to Succeed him—Gen. Burnside's Farewell Address—Gen. Sumner and Franklin Relieved.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Camp near Falmouth, Jan. 26.—General Orders No. 9.—By direction of the President of the United States the commanding Gen. this day transfers the command of this army to Major General Joseph Hooker. The short time that he had directed your movements has not been fruitful of victory or any considerable advancement of our lines, but it has again demonstrated an amount of courage, patience and endurance that, under more favorable circumstances, would have accomplished great results.

Continue to exercise these virtues; be true in your devotion to your country and the principles you have sworn to maintain; give to the brave and skillful General who has long been identified with your organization, and who is now to command you your full and cordial support, and you will deserve success.

In taking an affectionate leave of the entire army, (from which he separates with so much regret, he may be pardoned if he bids an especial farewell to his long-tried associates of the Ninth Corps. His prayers are that God may be with you, and grant you continued success until the rebellion is crushed.

By command of

Major Gen. BURNSIDE.

Lewis Richmond, A. G.

It is understood that Generals Sumner and Franklin have also been relieved from their command of the right and left grand divisions, but the names of their successors have not been divulged if appointed.

Gen. Burnside, with most of his late staff, have been allowed thirty days leave of absence. They will go to New York.

The weather is warm and pleasant, and the mud is fast drying up.

Address of Maj. Gen. Hooker to his Troops

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Jan. 27.—The following order has just been published to the army:

Headquarters, Camp near Falmouth, Jan. 26.—General Order No. 1.—By direction of the President of the United States, the undersigned assumes command of the Army of the Potomac.

He enters upon the discharge of his duties imposed by this trust with a just appreciation of their responsibility.

Since the formation of this army he has been identified with its history. He has

shared with you the glories and reverses, with no other desire than that those relations might remain unchanged until its destiny should be accomplished.

In the record of your achievements there is much to be proud of, and, with the blessing of God, we will contribute something to the renown of our arms and the success of our cause.

To secure these ends your commander will require the cheerful and zealous co-operation of every officer and soldier in this army. In equipment, intelligence and valor the enemy is our inferior. Let us never hesitate to give him battle wherever we can find him.

The undersigned only gives expression to the feeling of this army when he conveys to our late commander Major General Burnside, the most cordial good wishes for his future.

My staff will be announced as soon as organized.

Signed,

JOSEPH HOOKER, Major General Commanding Army of the Potomac.

The only movement to-day is a change of locality for the headquarters.

A rain is falling, with the wind southwest and the temperature mild.

Capture of St. Charles, Duvall's Bluff, and Des Arc.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1863.

The Navy Department has received a telegram from commander Porter on board the steamer Blackhawk, mouth of White River, January 20, as follows:

"We have taken St. Charles, Duvall's Bluff and Des Arc, and the light gunboats are over 300 miles above the mouth of White River. The De Kalb, Lieutenant Commander Walke, captured at Duvall's Bluff two 8-inch guns with carriages, ammunition and 200 Enfield rifles, and three platform cars, and at Des Arc we captured 39 prisoners, and a quantity of arms and ammunition."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1862.

Major Gen. Curtis has telegraphed to Major Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief under date of St. Louis, Jan. 24, as follows:

"Gen. Gorman telegraphs from Duvall's Bluff, 18th inst., that, aided by three gunboats, he ascended White River to Duvall's Bluff and Des Arc, taking about 200 small arms."

A NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Two formidable iron-clad vessels and two fine steamers left this port yesterday for some point on the Southern coast.

A few days since three iron-clads left other ports, and in a short time more all will have assembled at a common rendezvous. Had the Monitor survived, a fleet of six invulnerable ships would have been available for any duty laid out by the authorities. As it is, five are in fighting condition and are supported by first class wooden ships, which can be made valuable auxiliaries after the brunt of the battle is over.

The coming contest will be looked on with great interest all over the world. It will clear up whatever doubts exist as to the worth of armored vessels. We should not be disposed, whether it is our power or not, to gratify mere curiosity as to the destruction of the fleet, but the judicious care, and energy, which have been displayed in its organization, and the unprecedented power of the armaments of the iron-clads, render it certain that no small matter is to be undertaken.

Every 15 inch gun on board these vessels fires a ball weighing 450 lbs., which falls with a crushing weight of 900 tons upon whatever it strikes. Where such missiles are to be directed the public will know in due season.—N. Y. Tribune of Thursday.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWBERN N. C., Jan. 21.—Newspapers from the interior indicate that the rebels are greatly exercised about the concentration of U. S. troops in this department. Refugees state that the rebels admit that they cannot much longer maintain their stand without foreign intervention.

The Progress of the War.

The importance upon the campaign in the West of the capture of Duvall's Bluff and Des Arc, on the White River in Arkansas, which we publish in this week's paper, can scarcely be over estimated. Their effect is to cut off the forces of the enemy in Missouri from those in Arkansas, and by placing in our possession the two principle streams which traverse the latter State, give us the key to its military occupation. Besides this our forces are now almost within striking distance of Little Rock, the Capital of the State, and it will probably soon fall into our hands without a blow, the remaining Confederate troops being in a notoriously destitute and demoralized condition. This point gained, all of Arkansas that will be left in the possession of the enemy is its southwestern angle, bordering on Texas, and the campaign is virtually at an end.

A despatch from Nashville dated yesterday, states that the rebel guerillas under Forrest, Wheeler and Stearns, with a force of six thousand cavalry, were at Franklin Tenn. The rebels attacked without success the guard at the bridge on the Chattanooga road, ten miles from Nashville, on Saturday. Our gunboats, twenty-two in number, were at Clarksville at latest accounts.

From the Army of the Potomac, there is but little news, the chief items of interest being the discovery by a portion of Gen. Sigel's Division, of a considerable body of the enemy opposite Rappahannock Station, were it was thought they apprehended an attempt would be made by our troops to cross.

Advices from New Orleans state that on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 8th, there was a rumor at New Orleans that the Winona, one of our gunboats, had been sunk by the South battery at Port Hudson. It is also reported that Stonewall Jackson with 40,000 men, had reinforced Vicksburg. There was nothing from Galveston up to noon of Jan. 8th.

THE VOYAGE OF OUR IRON-CLADS.

Rear Admiral Lee telegraphs the Navy Department as follows:

NEWPORT NEWS, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The Rhode Island reports by the mail boat her arrival last night. The Adger, with the Rhode Island, Montauk and Passaic—iron-clads—reached their destination safely, the first named on the 19th, the last on the 21st. The Passaic reached Port Royal light-boat in forty hours, when the weather came thick from the Northeast, and they could not see the buoys, kept out fifty-two hours, the wind blowing strong from the Northeast, with a heavy swell. The Passaic behaved well, made a fine weather of it, and was thoroughly tested.

"S. P. Lee, Acting Rear Admiral."

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisements of R. J. Fithian & Son, and also Wm. Pogue & Son, which appear in another column.

Both of these firms are worthy of liberal patronage, and we advise our readers to give them a call.

Revenue Stamps.

By reference to advertisement, it will be seen that Brewster & Kennedy have for sale revenue stamps. The importance of using them will be seen by the following:

The following extract from the excise law with reference to their use, will be found of general interest.

"Be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall make, sign or issue, or cause to be made, signed or issued, any instrument, document, or paper of any kind or description whatsoever, without the same being duly stamped for denoting the duty hereby imposed thereon, and without having thereupon an adhesive stamp to denote said duty, such person or persons shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars, and such instrument, document or paper, as aforesaid shall be deemed invalid and of no effect."

From Trenton.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21.

SENATE.—Mr. Ludlam introduced a bill to incorporate the Eagle Glass Works of Cumberland county.

Mr. Sills offered a resolution that 1000 copies of Governor Parker's Address be printed for the use of the Senate.

HOUSE.—Mr. Waddington presented a petition to prevent influx of colored people.

THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

SENATE.—Mr. Stille presented a petition against the influx of negroes.

Mr. Ludlam introduced an act to authorize certain townships in Cumberland county to raise money, to refund subscribers to the volunteer fund.

Mr. Holman's "Peace resolutions" were taken up.

Mr. Holman moved that they be referred to a special committee.